

TWO NEW SPECIES OF APHIDIDÆ FROM JAPAN.

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***Stomaphis pini*, n. sp.**

Winged viviparous female.

Head, antennæ, eyes, thorax, legs, cornicles and cauda black. Abdomen nearly pale brown, above blackish, darkest at the part between the cornicles, and with a dark brown spot on the under side of each segment. Wings somewhat dusky, stigma and veins black, veins shadowed. Body long and rather narrow, nearly parallel-sided, and with many fine hairs. Head very short, compound eyes rather small, supplementary eyes visible. Antennæ somewhat slender, with many hairs, the first joint longer and broader than the second. The relative lengths of the 3rd and the following joints are as follows:

III 74, IV 30, V 27, VI 38.

The third joint has about fifteen very large sensoria on the entire length, the fourth about 4 and the fifth only the usual one.

Wings slender, stigma large, the third oblique, twice forked, stigmatic vein extending to the apex of the wing, the second oblique of the hind wing very long hooklets five in number. The ninth abdominal segment with a small tubercle on the side. Cornicles very short. Cauda short, with many hairs. Legs

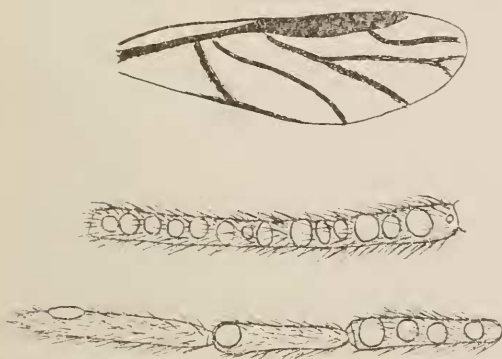


Fig. 13.—*Stomaphis pini*, n.sp., winged viviparous female; antenna (the 3rd to 6th joints) and fore wings.



Fig. 14.—*Brachycolus gramini*, n.sp., winged viviparous female. 1. Cauda. 2. Cornicle. 3. Antenna. 4. The 3rd antennal joint of a female.

slender and long, hind legs much longer. Length of body 5.5 mm. Antennæ 2.3 mm. Rostrum 11.0 mm. Hind leg 5.4 mm. Fore-wing 5.5 mm. Hind wing 3.5 mm. Width of fore-wing 1.5 mm.

Host.—*Pinus densiflora*.

Type locality.—Tokio, Japan.

Many winged viviparous females which are probably sexuparæ, are found in November.

***Brachycolus gramini*, n. sp.**

Wingless viviparous female.

Body black, somewhat greenish, densely covered with a white powder. Eyes, distal half of antennæ, cornicles, cauda, femora except distal half of the

fore femur and tarsi black. The third and fourth antennal joints and the basal portion of the fifth yellowish green. Distal half of the fore femur brownish, tibiae yellowish brown.

Body rather oval, not elongated, without hairs. Antennae much shorter than the body, without hairs. The relative lengths of the third and subsequent joints are as follows: III 22, IV 17, V 22, VI 50 (15+35). Rostrum reaching the middle coxae. Cornicles very small, broader than long. Cauda large, rounded at the apex. Legs short.

Length of body 1.7 mm. Antenna 0.8 mm.

Winged viviparous female.

Nearly similar to the wingless female in colour. Wings hyaline, veins black.

Antennae nearly as long as the body, the relative length of the distal four joints is as follows: III 28, IV 23, V 25, VI 50 (15×35). The third joint with about twelve large sensoria, the fourth joint wanting sensoria usually. In some individuals the antennae are only 5-jointed. Cornicles broader than long, broadest at the base, cauda large, the apex rounded, with some long, fine hairs. Legs slender. The third oblique vein twice forked, hooklets two.

Length of body 1.1 mm. Fore-wing 2.2 mm. Antenna 1.0 mm.

Host.—A plant belonging to the Gramineae.

Type locality.—Tokio, Japan.

This species is very common from August onwards throughout the summer, and during this period many winged females appear.

TWO UNDESCRIBED PEDICINE CRANE-FLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES (TIPULIDÆ, DIPTERA).

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The two new species herein described were included in material sent for determination. The new *Dicranota* found by Mr. Lindsey is of especial interest. The *Rhaphidolabis* shows the greatest resemblance to *R. tenuipes* in its general features, but the structure of the hypopygium shows it to be a very distinct species.

Dicranota iowa, sp. n.

Size large (wing ♀ over 9 mm.); general coloration light grey, the mesonotal praescutum with four dark brown stripes; wings brownish grey, the stigma and a seam along the anterior portion of the cord dark brown; Cell M^1 lacking.

Female.—Length 8–8.3 mm.; wing 9.5–10 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae dark brown throughout, with thirteen segments; in the female sex, the flagellar segments are short-cylindrical, closely approximated. Head with the front and a narrow margin surrounding the eyes light yellowish grey; vertex with the disk rich brown, becoming paler on the occiput.

Mesonotal praescutum light yellowish grey with four dark brown stripes, the intermediate pair separated by a capillary line of the ground colour; scutum grey, the lobes dark brown; scutellum and postnotum grey. Pleura grey. Halteres short, the stem yellow, brightest basally, the knobs brown. Legs with